MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispetch to The N. Y. Tribus Washington, Tuesday, June 5, 1860.

THE CAPTURED AFRICANS. The bill for conveying the captured Africans to Liberia, and providing for their temporary maintenance, was carried through the House after a brief discussion, in which Mr. Pryor contended they ought to be indentured, and that the proposition as centained in the bill was unconstitutional. His colleague, Mr. Millson, answered all the objections very effectively. Mr. Curry, Ala., also resisted its passage.

The only changes from the Senate bill consist in increasing the aggregate appropriation to cover the last seizure, and raising the sum per capita from \$100 to \$150.

THE DEATH OF MR. BURROUGHS.

The death of Mr. Burroughs of New-York will be announced on Thursday.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

There is still much mystery about the time of adjournment, which the Senate will fix. Those well informed now name the 25th inst, with confidence. An impression obtains that it may be so arranged as to interfere with the report of the Covode Committee in the House, which is destined to make considerable impression on the country, notwithstanding the false representations which have been made, and which the Administration desires to suppress.

MR. FOWLER'S DEFALCATION.

The Postmaster-General has answered the call concerning Mr. Fowler's defalcation, and makes some extraordinary revelations. It appears that his accounts were never legally settled during the whole term of the present Administration, but were adjusted by a fictitious sy tem, in flagrant violation of the letter and spirit of the law. The accounts are settled quarterly, but three months clapse usually before any quarter is closed up. Weekly returns are made to the Finance Bureau of the Department, showing the actual deposits against which drafts may be made.

It has been the practice of the Auditor's office, in adjusting Mr. Fowler's accounts, during the last three years, when a balance was found against him at the end of a quarter, instead of requiring it to be paid, or reporting it to the Post-naster-General, as the law contemplates, to eredit him from the current returns of the ensuing quarter made to the Finance Office-thus enabling him to use the receipts of one to meet the deficiency of the other, and concealing a defalcation throughout. He might have gone on indefinitely under this system until required to close any one quarter and deliver over the receipts of the next, which would have exposed the fraud. This very action on the part of Mr. Holt, after returning here from the South, and investigating the accounts as soon as his suspicion was excited, led to the recent dis-

It is alleged in the Auditor's office, in their own defense, that Postmaster-General Brown directed this pefarious system to be practiced, but there is no official evidence sustaining that serious charge.

An attempt is also made to throw responsibility on the Finance Bureau, which is only accountable for the knowledge of the weekly returns; but this pretended justification is too weak to be received with credit. The accounting officers knew the deception that was practiced, and cannot escape the consequences. Their retention in office under such circumstances provokes the severest com-

THE TREATY WITH SPAIN.

The treaty with Spain recently negotiated by Mr. Preston, for the settlement of our outstanding claims, will be ratified whenever taken up. It is intended to remove as old cause of irritation between the two Governments.

The Finance Committee of the Senate have nearly completed the examination of the Appropriation bills sent from the House. They have fixed Thursday morning, at 91 o'clock, for a discussion of the Tariff, and Mr. Hunter has promised a test vote in the Senate. All the present indications are adverse to any important mod fic ition.

THE COINAGE OF CENTS.

The same Committee adopted a resolution recommending that no more pennies shall be coined at the Mint, this currency having become a vexatious annoyance to trade.

THE PACIFIC BAILROAD.

A quorum of the Pacific Railroad Committee could not be mustered this morning, and Mr. Cur-

tis summoned another meeting for to-night. THE HOMESTEAD BILL. The Committee of Conference on the Homestead

bill will meet again on Thursday, and endeavor to reach some compromise between the two Houses. THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

Mr. Green made his demonstration against Kan sas in the Senate to-day, objecting principally to the boundaries, and urging the techical plea that the terms of the English bill had not been complied

Mr. Collamer answered him fully and successfully, exposing the weakness of these objections and assigning many conclusive reasons why the State should be admitted, and this cause of embar-

rassment relieved. But a majority exhibited their foregone purpose to kill off the admission, and a motion to postpone this bill to take up an appropriation, which was

regarded as a test vote, prevailed by six majority. Every one of the 25 Republicans was present and voted in the negative, seconded by Messrs, Pugh

Thirty-three Democrats recorded themselves for the postmonement, Mr. Bigler among the number, who excused himself on the pretext of a thin Senate, when 60 votes were cast, being probably the largest aggregate vote of the session. Thus have the Administration and the Democracy pursued Kansas with unrelenting hostility to the bitter

THE MAIL SERVICE.

The conferces on the question of restoring the mail service, which the Postmaster-General cu off, will meet to-morrow at noon. It is doubtful whether they can agree, as Mesers. Pearce and Yulee on the Senate side, are uncompromising in their opposition to the restoration proposed by the House.

The House Conferees are willing to yield the two Overland routes from Kansas City and Stockton, but will insist on the general restoration of the routes in the States. The last vote was 57 in the House for restoring, and four majority in the

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Tuesday, June 5, 1860.
The Japanese Princes, accompanied by their principal officers and the naval commission, proceeded to the Executive Mansion to-day, at noon. The Japanese took leave of the President. The latter received them

took leave of the President. The latter received them in the Blue-Room, in company with Gen. Cass and several other gentlemen. The intercourse was cordial, and of con paraticely long continuance.

The President, among other things, informed them that he selected for the commission several of the most gallant officers of our Navy, who, in peace, were most kind; but in war we depend upon them for our defense. He trusted, however, that they would never be required to operate against Japan.

be required to operate against Japan.

The distinguished visitors, through the interpreter, expressed their high appreciation of the President's expressed their light appreciation of the President's address, and, as on a former occasion, alluded to the handsome reception which they have met with, and of the many kind attentions bestowed on them. The President presented to each of the princes a large gold medal, bearing his likeness and a suitable inscription, struck at the Philadelphia Mint, and also a number of the princes and the princes are proposed to the princes of the princes and the princes are proposed to the princes are presented to the princes are presented to the princes are presented to the princes and the princes are presented to the princes and the princes are presented to the princes are presented to the princes and the princes are presented to the princes are princes are presented to the princes are presented to th

beautifully bound illustrated American books. Taese were received with evident delight.

At parting, the hand-shaking was mutually cordial, and the interview throughout of a gratifying and pleasant character.

at character.
There seems to be but little if any doubt that the House bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union will pass the Senate—whether with or without amendwill pass the Senate—whether with or without amendments, is uncertain. Senator Bigler to-day declared he would vote for the measure without qualification. The two Houses disagreeing on the question of restoring the mail service, a Committee of Conference has been appointed, consisting of Senators Pearce, Yulee, and Cameron, and Representatives Colfax, Washburn (Me.), and Crawford.

The President has signed the bill which increased the pay of the Navy officers about 25 per cent.

XXXVITH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Washington, June 5, 1860,
Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) presented the petition
of Lewis Tappan and others of New-York, against
the imprisonment of Thaddeus Hyatt, also, a memorial of the citizens of Massichusetts, of African
descent, to the same effect. Referred to the Harper's

Ferry Investigating Committee.

Mr. PUGH (Dem., O.) presented a 1-stter and documents from Controller Medill, relative to charges nade against him, which were referred to the Select

omnifice.

The bill fixing the time for holding the United States Courts in Florida, was taken up and passed.

The Post-Office Deficiency bill was received from
the House, with non-concurrence in the Senate amendment striking out the proviso for the restoration of dis-

ni routes. Mr. HUNTER (Dem., Va.) asked for a Committee f Conference. Agreed to.
The Houmas Land Grant was taken up.
Mr. BAYARD (Dem., Del.) addressed the Senate in

without action the bill was laid aside, and the Kan-

as bill taken up.
Mr. GREEN (Dem., Mo.) said he would vote upon the bill without any reference to the question of Slavery. He would vote for the admission of Kansus, Slavery. He would vote for the admission of Kausus, but not with a Constitution as it now stood. He objected to it on the ground that the boundaries proposed conflicted with the treaties with the Indian tribes. He reviewed the history of Kausus, and attributed the disorders which occurred to the efforts of Emigrant Aid Societies to colonize and Abolitionize Kausus. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Green said never before had the scum of earth been raked up to go into a Territory to vote, and it was a fit subject of inquiry whether the character of the people of Kausus was law-abiding. character of the people of Kansas was law-abiding argued to show that she had not now the requisite He argued to show that she had not now the requisite population, which was less than when the Lecompton Constitution was presented. The Pike's Peak emigration has carried off a great many of her people, and the representation that the population of Kansas is one hundred thousand is entirely fallacious. Kansas has no right to have different boundaries from those proposed by Congress. He cited numerous instances where applications for admission had been rejected by Congress because of boundaries. He charged that Kansas and the Republican party had predetermined the nullity of the English bill, which was the will of Congress and the Federal Government. Kansas had made herself into a State in defiance of the action of Congress, and had not so demeaned herself as to justify them in winking at her course. He also wished the Wyandot Constitution referred to a vote of the people. The objection to the Lecompton Constitution people. The objection to the Lecompton Constitution was that it had not been submitted to a vote of the people. He proposed to change the boundaries, and

people. He proposed to change the boundaries, and submit the question to a vote of the people.

Mr. COLLAMER (Rep., VL) replied that he thought there was no ground for the sweeping remarks of the Senator against the people of Kansas, and that his history of the actions of Kansas was fallacious. He contended that the facts show that Kansas has about one hundred thousand people. He thought this attempt to change the boundaries and present an entirely new issue was a mere way to get rid of the question.

Mr. GREEN was understood to say that the Senator misrepresented his position, and that he did so knowingly.

Mr. COLLAMER said that was a parliamentary Mr. COLLAMER said that was a parliamentary way of charging falsehood. Such an accusation had never before been made against him, and he was mornified that, having lived to this age, it should be made. Mr. GREEN was under the impression that the Senator designed intentionally to misrepresent him. In regard to the charge of falsehood, he endeavored to treat it with jocularity.

Mr. COLLAMER said it was no laughing matter. It was a serious matter to him to be charged with in

serious matter to him to be charged with it

ncional misrepresentation.

Mr. GREEN was understood to explain by saying

Mr. WIGFALL (Dem., Texas) explained his views. the deciated he would not vote for the admission of his so-called State under any circumstances. Ho ob-ected to their moral character, and was not willing

this so-called State, under any circumstances. Ho objected to their moral character, and was not willing Texas should associate with such a State.

Mr. Green's amendment, to change the boundary, was discussed by Mr. WADE (Rep., Ohio), who said the effect of the amendment would be to defeat the bill. This matter about boundaries was no new thing.

Mr. HUNTER (Dem., Va.) moved to postpone the subject, and take up the Army bill

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) opposed the motion. He should keep the Kansas bill before the Senate till it was finelly cisp oved of. It was more important than the appropriation bills, which appeared to be kept back in order to interrupt other important business.

Mr. SEWARD (Rep., N. Y.) hoped the friends of Karsas would let a vote be taken, so that the responsibility might lie where it belonged.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted, Yeas, 33: Nays, 27. It was a strict party vote, except that Messre, Pugh (Dem., Ohio) and Latham (Dem., Cal.) voted with the Republicans not to postpone. Mr. Kenredy (S. Am., Md.) voted with the Democrats. Messre, Crittenden (S. Am., Ky.), Douglas (A. L. Dem., Ill.), Clay (Dem., Ala.), and Nicholson (Dem., Tenn.) were absent. Messre, Douglas and Clay were paired.

So the metion to postpone, and take up the Army

paired.
So the motion to postpone, and take up the Army bill prevailed.
Mr. TRUMBULL called attention to the fact that

Mr. TRUMBULL called attention to the fact that the Senator from Pennsylvania (Bigler) desired to post-pone the Kansas bill because the Senate was not full. The vote showed that sixty votes had been cast, with two paired off, showing the fullest vote this session. Mr. BIGLER (Dem., Pa.) was willing to take up the Kansas bill to-morrow, and keep it up till a dispo-sition was made of it.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the effect of the vote just Mr. TRUMBULL and the effect of the vote just taken was equivalent to the defeat of the Kansas bill, and the Senator from Pennsylvania must have known the effect of his vote. He moved to postpone the Army bill and take up the Houmas bill.

Mr. WIGFALL desired to call attention to the fact

Mr. WIGFALL desired to call attention to the fact that the House had once defeated the Army bill, be-cause it did not want the army used against the Black Republican thieves and murderers in Kansas. Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) said the defeat of the Post-Office bill hast session was because the Senate had wasted time upon the bill for the acquisition of

Mr. FUGH could not see why the appropriation bills

were pushed in when the Senate was discussing an im-portant subject and approximating a vote.

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Ark.) called the Senator to

Mr. WADE gave notice that he should move to take up the Kansas bill at 1 p. m. to-morrow. Mr. TRUMBULL S motion was lost by Yeas, 28;

Navs. 29.

The Army bill was then proceeded with.

An amendment to pay \$1,000,000 interest to States on money advanced during the war of 1812 was debated at some length.

on money advanced during the war of 1812 was de-bated at some length.

Mr. SEWARD explained that in 1812 the credit of the States, cities, and individuals, was better than that of the Federal Government, and that it was used to aid the latter. The claim was, therefore, a just one. The Government had never even paid the principal in full. To some States payment had been made in full; to others nothing had been paid. Justice demanded that this inequality should not be continued. The longer they delayed payment the greater the amount would become.

Mr. POLK (Dem., Mo.) opposed the amendment, on the ground that it should not be placed on this bill. He would not vote against it if it came up as a separate bill.

Mr. BAYARD (Dem., Del.) said that Maryland had been settled with on the principle embraced in the amendment, and would therefore sustain it.

Mr. BRAGG (Dem., N. C.) opposed the amend-ment, and Mr. IVERSON (Dem., Ga.) advocated it. After further discussion, the amendment was rejected, by Yens, 25; Nuys, 29.

ed. by Yeas, 25; Nays, 29.
Several an endments were then offered, but were ruled out of order, being private land claims.
The bill was then reported to the Senate.
The amendment making an appropriation for a regiment of mounted Texas volunteers was concurred in.
Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) offered an amendment that no army officers, except the Lieutenant-General, shall bereafter receive more than \$5,000 per annum. Rejected by Yers, 19; Nays, 21.
Without firishing the bill, the Senate at 7 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. REYNOLDS (A. L. Dem., N. Y.) called up the Senate bill making provision for the return and support for a limited period of the recaptured Africans.

The Committee on Judiciary proposed to amend, by increasing the sum from \$100 to \$150 for their comfortable clothing, elefter, and provision for a period not exceeding a year from the date of landing in Africa, and also increasing the aggregate amount from \$230,000 to \$250,000.

to \$250,000.

Mr. TAYLOR offered an amendment that no contract entered into by the President shall be renewed by him until a convention shall be entered into between the United States and Great Britain, making a tween the United States and Great Britain, making a joint provision for the return of all recaptured Africans.

Mr. TAYLOR advocated his amendment, saying that while we return such negroes, Great Britain does not. He wanted to leave the whole matter open for the consideration of Congress.

Mr. REYNOLDS replied that this bill proposed only to carry out the existing law for the prohibiting of the slave-trade, and recommendation of the President in his recent Special Message.

his recent Special Message.

Mr. CRAWFORD (Dem., Ga.) wished to move to strike out so much of the bill as provides for the maintenance of negroes one year, desiring to test the same of the House on that subject. He maintained that there was not a word in the act of 1819 which requires, justifies, or permits the United States to support on the contract of the contr port one year those returned to Africa. These wi Africans should not be supported from the Treasury-

Africans should not be supported from the Freusiry a boon not granted to any white man.

Mr. REYNOLDS (A. L. Dem., N. Y.) showed that the provision in the bill carried out the interpretation of President Morroe of the act of 1819, which had been followed from that time to this, and the gentleman from Georgia would find that Congress, in March, 1859, appropriated \$73,000 for the Africans of the Febo, in accordance with the request of President Mr. CRAWFORD said the House, in 1850, actually

Mr. REYNOLDS replied that one thin ain—the President advised Congress that he had made

a contract for the maintenance and clothing of the Echo Africans for one year. He asked for the approprintion, and Congress granted it.

Mr. SMITH (Dem., Va.) asked Mr. Reynolds to accept the amendment providing that no African or negro found on any vessel engaged in the slave-trade which may be captured by an American vessel shall be re-

arned to Africa against his consent.

Mr. REYNOLDS could not consent to that. Under the operation of the previous question the amendment of the Committee on Judiciary was adopted. Mr. TAYLOR'S amendment was rejected—77

Mr. TAYLOR'S amendment was rejected—77 against 99.

The bill was passed, 121 against 56, as follows:
YEAS—Messes, Adams (Missel), Adams (Ky), Adrain, Aldrich Allen, Bingham Blake Boteler, Branch, Brayton, Brigger, Bristew Befinton, Burch Borlingame, Burnham Carey, Carter, Chase, C. B. Cochrane, John Cochrane, Coffax Corwin, Caved, Curtis, Davis (Md.), Davis (Ind.), Dawes, Dooll, Donn, Edgenon Edwards, Elliot, Ely, English, Etherdige, Fenton Ferry, Foster, Frank, Gilmer, Gooch, Graham, Hale, Hall Haskin, Hatton, Helmick, Hickman, Heard, Holman, Howard, (Ohio), Heward (Mich.), Hubert, Gooch, Graham, Hale, Hall Haskin, Hatton, Helmick, Hickman, Hord, Holman, Howard, (Ohio), McRey, Chillipse, Killinger, Leach (Mich.), Lee, Logan, Lengue, ker Loomis, Lovejov, McCley, Maltory, Martin (Ohio), McReen, McKnight, McFleyron, Millson, Montgomery, Morebed Morrik, Morris (Ra.), Morris (Ill.), Nelson Nib lack, Noell, Perry Pertit, Porter, Pattle, Potter, Reagan Rayrods, Rice Robinson (R. L.), Robinson (Ill.), Royce, Rust, Schwartz, Suith (N. C.), Spauding, Spinner, Stanton, Sevens, Stewart, (Fa.), Stokes, Stratton, Taypan, Thayer, Thesker, Compkins, Train Temphe Vallandighen, Vandever, Van Wyck, Vance Wade, Waldon, Walten Washburne (Ill.), Washburn (Me.), Wella, Windom, Wood Woodroff—121, NAYS—Messra Ashmore, Avery, Barkadale, Barr, Rocock, Bonham, Boulgay, Soyce, Burnet, Clark (Md.), Clopton, Gobb, Craige (N. C.), Caswford, Curry, Davidson, G. Rdminnson, Gartrell, Handiton, Hardeman, Harris (Va.), Hill, Hindman, Houselt, Hubert, Spirker, Spirker, Spirma, Singleton Smith (Va.), Stallworth, Stephenson, Stewart (Md.), Themas, Underwood, Vance, Whilley, Winslow, Woodeon, Wright—5c.

Mr. CURRY (Dem., Ala.), moved to amend the title by rocking it read, "An act to protect and support the

Mr. CURRY (Dem., Ala.) moved to amend the title y making it read, "An act to protect and support the 'American Colonization Society in Liberia, and to attach that Society permanently to this Government. Mr. PRYOR (Dem., Va.) said he was not on Mr. PRYOR (Dem., Va.) said he was not one of those who deny that the Federal Government has power to suppress the shave-trade, but this bill was an unwarrantable usurpation of power. It proposed to hanch this Government on a grave policy of missionary improvidence. It was a great humanitarian enterprise in behalf of the inhabitants of Ethiopia. If Congress may appropriate money for one year, why not for twelve years? If we may support an agent to reside in Africa, why may we not appoint missionaries to look after their religious and moral instruction. to look after their religious and moral instruction Did not gentlemen know that the amount in the bil Did not gentlemen know that the amount in the bill was for Africans captured in a single month? Here was opened a source of illimitable expense. He alluded to the degradation and pauperism in Liberia, saying the residents there would relapse into barbar ism were it not for the accession of occasional civiliza-

tien from this country.

Mr. RUST (Dem., Ark.)—You say you are in favor of suppressing the African slave trade?

Mr. PRYOR—1 am. Mr. RUST-What disposition would you make of

Mr. RUSI—What disposition would you make of these recaptured Africans?

Mr. PRYOR thought be was ready to give a satis-factory response. He held up the illustrious example of British philanthropy, and proposed to reduce these Africars to a quasi or mederate condition of Slavery— to the apprentice system. To the Republican side be-said, take them, and we will give you a bounce

to the apprentice system. To the Republican side be said, take them, and we will give you a bonus. Show your binamity by rescuing them from a calamity in rider which they now labor.

Mr. MH.I.SON (Dem., Va.) remarked he had never heard before of any connection between this Government and the American Colonization Society. He suggested to Mr. Curry that there was not one chause or sentence in this bill which relates to the Colonization Society at all. It is not mentioned or referred to in the law. He maintained that we have as much power to punish the African slave-traders from the time they leave Africa till they arrive off our coast as to punish mander committed on shipboard. What will become of these recaptured Africans. Were they to be landed on some inhospitable shore, or thrown into the sea? His colleague (Pryor), would reduce them to quasi on some inhospitable shore, or thrown into the sea!

His colleague (Pryor), would reduce them to quasi
servitude, but actual Slavery. The Kansus Nebraska
bill provides that Slavery should not be legislated into
or excluded from the Territories, and those who supported this doctrine seemed to be horror stricken that ported this doctrine seemed to be horror stricken that any power was claimed under the Constitution to make a slave out of a free man, or a free man out of a slave. But his colleague reemed to have discovered that it is now altogether within the policy of the Constitution to affect the condition of free men and reduce them to

quasi Slavery.
Mr. LEAKE (Dem., Ga.) wanted to know

Mr. LEAKE (Dem., Ga.) wanted to know whether these Africans are not now confined within the walls of slave-dangeons in Florida.

Mr. MILLSON replied they were subject to the restraints which humarity requires. No Southern State would allow them to remain within its limits as free negroes. He knew Virginia would not. If they could not remain here as free negroes, by what authority could the Government enslave them? They must be sent to Africa, because we can do nothing else with them. We cannot help ourselves.

Mr. LEAKE said he would not throw them into the sea, and he thought it e Government had discharged all its obligations when it liberated the negroes from Slavery on shipboard, and landed them on the shores of a free country.

of a free country.

Mr. MILLSON concluded by speaking of the humane and judicious policy embodied in the bill.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., Ohio) moved the previous question, which was seconded, thus cutting off Mr. Curry, who was anxious to address the House. House rejected Mr. Curry's motion to amend the

title of the bill.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) called up the resolution mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) called up the resolution reported by the Committee on Elections, declaring that Mr. Barrett is not entitled to the seat from the First Congressional District of Missouri, and that Mr. Blair is. Mr. Dawes stated that the printed evidence covers a thousand pages, and it was agreed that Messrs. Barrett and Blair should each be allowed two hours to delate this question. Mr. Dawes aggreed in favor of the bate this queetion. Mr. Dawes argued in favor of the resolution, and Mr. GILMER (S. Am., N. C.) on the

other side. Adjourned.

Alabama Politics.

Alabama Politics.

Montgomer, Ala., Thesday, June 5, 1860.

The Regular Democratic State Convention assembled here to-day. The Committee on Resolutions reported a series that were soundly Southern, declaring "That we will take no steps backward."

The Douglos Convention also assembled here to-day. The attendance was large, and the excitement great. During the first part of the proceedings there was considerable yelling, whistling, hisees, &c.

Mr. Cooper of Cherokee made an angry speech, severely denouncing such scenes of disorder and annoyance.

Robert M. Patton of Lauderdale, was the temporary Chairman.

The Hou. J. E. Saunders, is the permanent President of the regular Democratic Convention. THE GREAT TORNADO.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

THE NAMES OF THE DEAD.

Carcago, Tuesday, June 5, 1860. From telegraphic messages received here last night

and this morning, we learn the following further par iculars in regard to the tornado of Sunday morning: The first that was heard of it was between Mario and Cedar Rapics, in Lynn County, Iowa, going northwest and south-east in three different currents, crossing the track of the Chicago, Iowa, and Nebraska Railroad several times.

At Lisbon Station, the depot buildings and all the warehouses in the village were completely demolished. A train of ten freight cars, heavily loaded, was lifted from the track bodily and dashed to pieces.

Before the tornado reached Lisbon it had killed sixteen persons. From there one current of the storm rassed north through Mechanicsville, demolishing everything in its course, and killing sixteen persons

Another current took in its course Onion Grove, killing in that vicinity seventeen persons.

It then passed south of the railroad near De Witt, killing twenty-seven persons, sixteen of whom belonged to the family of Tromas Hatfield. The current then passed South of Rowmersa and Low Moor, destroying the house of David Millard, killing him and a portion of his family.

It then struck the town of Camanche, on the Missis-

sippi River, at which point the loss of life is much greater than was at first stated. From all accounts, there cannot be less than fifty-five killed at this place. Some reports state even a larger number; but the bodies cannot be found. There are also 125 wounded, some fatality, and 10 missing.

A large lumber raft from the Chippewa River, manned by a crew of 24 men, with two women on beard, which was tied up opposite Camanche at the time of the tornado, was completely scattered, and 21 of the men and both women were lost.

The names of the dead at Camanche, as far as w have been able to obtain them, are as follows: Mrs. Amelia Davis and Mary Foss.

H. McKenrick.

Augusta Meyle and child.

A child of G. W. Chase.

A child of W. White.

Heman Whitman.

Jacob M-vle.

Eli Mil on. Mrs. George Barnhall, G. C. Westphall, Elizabeth Westphall and Mrs. James Stalenburg. George Arp.

Hannan Cumah. Mary Greenleaf. Elizabeth Bathbone.

D. Waggoner. D. Saltor bury. Philip Perper.

Margaret Fors. There many other not identified. Six persons in the family of H. Sessions, proprieto

of the Millard House, were badly injured. The toreado is known to have traveled a distance of ninety miles in Iowa, and seventy miles in Illinois, doing incalculable damage to property. The loss of life cannot be less than 150. During the entire day yesterday two trains were run every hour from Clinton to the scene of destruction, and through the aid of efficient committees much relief has been rendered.

Violent Storm at Louisville.

A violent but brief wind storm, accompanied with rome rain, this afternoon did some damage here and on the Lebanon branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, destroying buildings, the crops of wheat and corn, uprooting forests, &c., in Bullitt and Marion Counties.

Storm at Alton, III.

St. Louts, Mo., Thesday, June 5, 1860.

The storm of Saturday evening was very severe a Abon, Illineis. The total loss will probably excee \$100,000. The German Catholic Church is almost complete wreck. The Episcopal Church lost its stee ple, and is said to be almost a total loss in consequence of the walls leing granked. ple and is said to be almost a total loss in consequence of the walls being cracked. The organ is also ruined. The steeple of the Methodist Church fell through the roof, damaging the building to the amount of \$3,000. About the heaviest loss falls on Mr. Fitch of The D mocret effice, whose loss is about \$8,000. The damage by the hail was considerable in all parts of this city and there were many narrow escapes, but

Northern Missouri also suffered extensively.

Municipal Elections.

New-Orleans, Thesday, June 5, 1860.
The municipal elections yesterday passed off quietly.
In F. Menroe, the American candidate, was elected

John F. Menroe, the American candidate, was elected Mayor by 1,600 majority.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Tuesday, June 5, 1860.

The municipal election yesterday passed off quietly. Major Dow A. Vietch, Independent, was reelected Mayor by 26 majority. Vietch was elected as the Democratic candidate last year, over Sylvatar, Oppo-

sition, by about 75 majority.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 5, 1860. The friends of Major Berryt chaim his reflection to the Mayorally by a small majority, but Mr. Wallach contests it on the ground of illegal votes. There is much excitement on the subject.

Congressional Nomination. The IVth District Republican Convention was held here to-day, and Roland E. Trowbridge was nominated for Representative to Congress.

New-Hampshire Legislation.

The Legislative Republican caucus to-night nominated Class. II. Bell for Speaker of the House; Edward Sawyer, Clerk; for President of the Senate, George Fowle; G. Cummings, Clerk.

The Democratic Caucus nominated Paul J. Wheeler for Speaker of the House, and T. J. Smith, for Clerk. At the latter caucus speeches, favorable, to, prior, and

At the latter cancus speeches favorable to union and harmony at l'altimore were made. Gov. Goodwin delivers his message Thursday next. The Legislature assembles to-morrow. The Senato-rial election takes place next week. The Hon. Daniel Clark will probably be reflected. The session will probably be short.

Louisiana Democratic State Con-

BATON ROUGE, La., Tuesday, June 5, 1860.

The regular Democratic State Convention adjourned to-day. It was resolved that in case of a withdrawal from the Baltimore Convention, the Louisiana delegates are authorized to unite with the Richmond Convention.

The Case of the Rev. Mr. Harden.

TREATON, N. J., Tuesday, June 5, 1860.

The June Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-Jersey convened this morning at half-past ten o'clock in Trenton, with associate Judges Haines, Van Dyke and Whelpley, in the case of the Rev. J. R. Harden, now under sentence of death for the murder of his wife last year. His counsel, Mr. J. G. Shipman, will nake amplication to the Court to-morrow man, will nake application to the Court to-morrow morning for a writ of error. At the present time a great deal of sympathy is manifested in Warren County, N. J., in behalf of the condemned, more particularly by the Methodists. Harden appears cheerful and converses freely with all who visit him.

Gale at Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, June 5, 1860.
There was a terrible blow from south-west to north east this morning, which unroofed a few houses, prostrated fences and chimneys, and damaged river steamers and sailing craft. No lives were lost. Knight Templars of New-Jersey.

TRESTON, Tuesday, June 5, 1860.

At the annual conclave of the Grand Commander of Knight Templars of the State of New-Jersey, held at Trenton on Tuesday, the 5th day of June, 1860, the following officers were elected and installed:

Theophilm Fisks, R. E. Grand Commander; John Hilton, V. Bep. G. Cammander; W. W. Goodwin, E. G. Generalls-doo; G. B. Edwards, E. G. Captain General; E. S. R. Applegate, E. G. Senior Warden; S. J. Cerson, E. G. Junior Warden; A. G. Girkson, E. G. Treatarer; C. G. Milnor, E. G. Recorder; S. Ganutt, E. G. Standard Bearer; S. Post, E. G. Sword Bearer; Ames Hornell, E. G. Captain of Guards.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement. HOSTON, Tuesday, June 5, 1860. The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the The following are the Today of the Country of the Capital Stock. \$36,561,500 Doe to other banks. \$7,177,900 Loans and Discounts 61,505,700 Deposits. 25,35,300 Specie. 6,192,500 Circulation \$6,00,000 Dee from other blaks. 8,366,800

Letter from Horatio Seymour.

Utica, Tuesday, June 5, 1860.

The following letter from Ex-Governor Seymour, in relation to the use of his name in connection with the Bultimore nominations, is published in The Utica Daily Observer of this afternoon:

"To the Editor of The Utica Daily Observer.

"Although I have at all times objected to the use of

my name in connection with the nominations to be made by the National Democratic Convention, and you have also repeatedly in the course of the past year, with my approval, contradicted in your journal the rumors that I was willing to take a place upon the National ticket, I find that I am still spoken of by the press and individuals for the office of President or Vice-President. While I am gratified with the expressions of confidence and regard, which I receive from the State and from other sections of our country, I deem it due to myself and others to state publicly that I do not wish a nomination for either office, and I have requested the Delegates from this Congressional District to withdraw my name in case it is presented to the Convention, which will meet at Baltimore on

the 18th inst. "In common with the mass of the Democratic party. I look forward with confident hope to the results of that Convention. I feel assured if any fit and patriotic man shall be presented with unanimity, a certain triumph awaits us. The coming contest involves the bighest interests of our people, and the stability of our institutions; and I wish to be left free to do battle against the spirit of medeling fanaticism which has been so hurtful to the honor of our country, and so baleful in its effects upon public morality.
"HORATIO SEYMOUR."

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 5, 1860.
The steamer De Soto, from Havana, on the 2d inst.

has arrived.
On the morning of the 2d inst. four men were garoted On the morning of 20,000 persons, in the presence of 20,000 persons. Sugar was unchanged, with a moderate demand. The stock was 200,000 boxes, against 330,000 boxes at

the same time last year. Exchange on London, 12½ w13 ₱ cent premium.

Death of the Hon. S. D. Ingham.
TRENTON, Tuesday, June 5, 1860.
The Hon. Samuel D. Ingham, one of the most esteemed citizens, died this morning, aged 81 years. Mr. Ingham was a native of Pennsylvania and Representative from that State in Congress, afterward Secretary of the Treasury under Gen. Jackson. A truer patriot or purer statesman has rarely passed from among us. His funeral will take place on Friday at 9 a. m. The Pony Express. St. Joseph. Mo., Tuesday, June 5, 1860.

The Pony Express left here on Saturday night for San Francisco at the usual hour, taking out a fair number of dispatches, and a full mail. Among the dispatches was one of instructions from the War Depart-

ment ordering a sufficient force to be sent immediately from Camp Floyd to protect and keep open the route. The Moses Taylor for New-York.

Clubs was commenced on the grounds of the latter

New Oblicans, Tuesday, June 5, 1860.

The steamship Moses Taylor left here to-day for Havana and New-York with \$100,000 in specie.

CRICKET. PHILADELPHIA vs. ST. GEORGE OF NEW-YORK. The first contest between the first elevens of these

Club at Hoboken yesterbay at noon, and will be brought to a conclusion to-day. The first innings of the Philadelphians was played, in which they scored 111 runs, and seven wickets of the first innings of the St. George had fallen when stumps were drawn last evening, their score being 126. The match thus far has been a very interesting one, well-attended meeting of this organization was held and one marked by as fine a display of batting on both sides any that has been seen since the international contests; the batting of Sadler, on the part of the St. George Club, and of Newhall on that of Philadelphia, being especially worthy of notice. Sidler's splendid score of 50 runs consisted of 2 fours, 3 threes. 8 twos, and 17 singles, many of which were made off Senior's fast bowling; and Newhall's fine score of 30 was marked by several exceedingly fine leg hits, among which was one for six runs that went over the Sadler is the best English cricketer on this continent at this present time, and Newhall the best American player. Among the other prominent instances of good batting, we may mention that of Johnson and Howe of the Philadelphia club, and B. Robinson of the St. George club, all three being Americans. Johnson played stendily and carefully for the good score of 21, and Howe added 12 to the score by several very fine bits to leg. The score of the Philadelphians was marked by an unusual number of "run outs," but none were put out without scoring. Of the score of 126, made by the St. George eleven. Sadler and Robinson contributed 78, and 22 were byes and wides, the other five players adding twenty-six runs to the score. Of the fielding of the respective parties, that of the Philadelphians was the best; the bowling on either side was nothing very superior, there being only twenty maiden overs out of nearly seventy on the St. George side, and only two wickets bowled, and only a similar average on the overs on the part of the Philadelphians bowling, more wickets being bowled however. Sadler kept wicket for the St. George eleven in fine style, and by his rapid movements materially aided the fielders in run-

ning their opponents out. Barelay was also very effeetive on the part of Philadelphia. But we must refer for particulars to the score, which was as fol-1st Innings.
1st I 21 Glibbes r u out.
H Wright c Johnson b. Senior run out. 10

W. Newhall c. and b. H. Sadier run out.
Wright. 200 Beriet c. W. Newhall b.
Barclay c. Waller b. Brett. 6
Senior.
Senior.
Selior run out.
Collis run out. 5
Walker b. Waterman. | Walker b. Waterman. | Collis ron out | 12 | Robinson not out | 12 | Robinson not out | Waterman. | 15 | Robinson not out | Waterman. | 16 | Burnett not out | 16 | Burnett not out | 17 | Burnett not out | 18 | Burnett not out | 18 | Burnett not out | 19 | Burnett not out |

Total128 Total......111 The game will be resumed at 10 a, m, to-day,

PARADE OF THE HIGHLAND REGIMENT .- The new volunteer military organiza ion known as the Seventy-Ninth Regiment, composed entirely of our Scotch adopted citizens, made a parade last evening through Broadway, notwithstanding the heavy shower of rain that prevailed at the time. Regimental line was formed on Washington square at 8 o'clock, and thence the corps marched down Broadway to the Metropolitan Hotel, from the balcony of which it was expected that Gov. Morgan would review them, but his Excellency had been suddenly summoned from the city in the afternoon by a telegraphic dispatch.

Gen. Sandford, after which the troops marched and countermarched up and down Broadway, between Spring and Houston streets, but the heavy shower precluded any further maneuvering. The men wore the full-dress Highland uniform, with kilts, jackets, caps, and so forth, similar to the uniform of the 79th Reg ment in the British army. Notwithstanding the rain, the streets were thronged with spectators. On the 11th inst. this regiment make their inaugura

The regiment was, however, reviewed by Major-

tion street parade on which occasion the 11th Regiment, Col. Bostwick, and the 55th Regiment, Col. Le Gal, will act as an escort. The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad for the month of May,

1860, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year: 1860 \$334,929 15 1850 \$400,927 84

difice, now erecting on Fifty-fifth street, near Lexington avenue, will be laid with appropriate services tomorrow, at 3 o'clock, p. m. The Rev. Drs. Lathrop, Weston, and Hague, will deliver addresses on the

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

A Scene in the Court of Sessions .- An interesting little affair, somewhat out of the usual order of things, occurred in the Court of Sessions yesterday, causing considerable anxiety on the part of the prominent parties, and affording amusement to the spectaters, of whom there were a considerable number Some time since, it appears, a young man named Robert Forman, employed as a conductor on the Court-street Railroad route, was brought before Justices Blatchley and Voorhies on the charge of bastardy, preferred by a young lady named Henrietta Clary, a resident of the Eighth Ward. Several young men were called on this examination to testify as to the complaining witness's previous behavior in which they stracked her chastity. The young lady feeling herself apprieved, made a complaint before the Grand Jury, and a true bill for seduction was found against Fur-

The case was called on for trial in the Court of See sions last week, but in consequence of the absence of an important witness on the part of the defense, was postponed until yesterday, when the District-Attorney ngain called it on. It then appeared that the young men who had sworp on the examination before the Justice as to the doubtful character of the lady, were missing, and could nowhere be found. The defendant's counsel applied for another postponement, but the District-Attorney urged that justice required that the case should be proceeded with, and the Court decided that it should go on. This caused great excitement among the friends of both the parties present. They consulted with each other for some time, when finally it became known that the two most interested had entered into an agreement to be married forthwith.

The Rev. G. M. Johnson was sent for, but not being at home, Justice Voorbies was summoned. The parties retired into an adjoining apartment, and, in the presence of the relatives of the couple and officers of the Court, were united in the bonds of matrimony. This being accomplished, the young lady's father expressed his satisfaction at the result, and informed the ew hashand that he might go to a certain unmention able locality, for he (the father) would take care of his daughter and support her. On reentering the Court, the District-Attorney called on the indictment for trial, as a formal matter, to which the defendant pleaded in bar a marriage, which was admitted, and judgment ordered for the defendant. The plea in bar, being sworn to, was ordered on file by the Court, and the parties interested took their departure-the wife with her parents, and the husband with his friends.

THE CITY TAXES .- The joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors organized on Monday afternoon, when the Mayor submitted the estimates of amounts to be raised by tax for various city purposes in 1861. The total amount to be raised is \$1,099,104 88 in addition to money required to keep the streets in order, and to repair wells and pumps, &c. The estimated city revenne is \$117,400. The Mayor's statement was referred to a Joint Committee of five from each Board, consisting of Aldermen Kalbfleisch, Dayton, Furey, Scholes, and Van Brunt; Supervisors Smith, Bergen, Carberry, Sparkman, and Garrison.

two hotels in Newtown, L. I., were broken into and obbed of wines, cigars, and the contents of the money drawers. On Friday evening a similar robbery occurred at another hotel near Newtown, some \$75 in property and money being carried off. Young Men's Republican Union .- A spirited and

Robbertes at Newtown.-On Tuesday evening

lest evening at the headquarters, in Suryvesant Insti-The occasion was principally devoted to speeches from prominent, earnest Republicans present. Mr. John G. Sherwood made the first address. He re-John G. Sherwood made the first address. He referred to the contrast presented between sections where Free and Slave Labor respectively obtained; to this great city, where the glory of the former industry was heard in the very roar and hum that then echeed from the streets. The insurrection of thought and action which originated in 1856 had now swollen into a grand and successful revolution, to be nobly consummated in the Fall of 1860.

Mr. George A. Cook song a conscious

Mr. George A. Cook sang a campaign song adopted to the air "Cheer Boys Cheer," and was loudly ap-Mr. Joseph Hoxie was introduced to the young men Mr. Joseph Hoxie was introduced to the young men present as a very distinguished New-York young man. [Laughter.] He was just recovering from a fit of sickness, and had only stepped around to teil his frier ds that he couldn't come. While in his invalid hed, he had heard of the nomination of Lincoln and Hamilin; had sprong up, and given three cheers for the ticket, and had told his blessed good wife that the news had done him more good than all the blue pills he had taken for a week. [Applause.] He would husband his strength, as he wished to do such work this campaign as he had never done before; it might be the last paign as he had never done before; it might be the last he should ever engage in. [Gries of "No, no; we hope not."] He would urge upon the young men the necessity of instant action. Reliance could not be placed on good meetings. Outside work must be done. Here, a week had pa eed since the ratification meeting of this Club, and they had rested content with congratulating each other. He had no idle regrets about the failure of any man to be nominated, but liked the ticket just as it was. [Renewed applause.]

The Vice-President read a letter from the Club to Mrs. Cassius M. Clay, which accompanied a photographic likeness of her distinguished husband, presented to her by the writers also, a letter from the lady, acknowledging the receipt of the portrait in appropriate terms. aign as he had never done before; it mig

Another song was rendered by Mr. Cook—this time to the favorite air of 1844—" Here's to you, Harry Clay!"
Mr. E. Delafield Smith, and other speakers, followed

with short addresses, and much enthu-fested by all present. PRIZE FIGHT AT FORDHAM-THE MOTHER OF ONE OF THE COMBATANTS ON THE MUSCLE,-About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, two boys, named Haus Pardee and James Odell, aged respectively 17 years, residents of Fordham, in Westchester County, met near the residence of Mr. Butler in that village, with the affectionate idea of pommeling each other according to the prescribed rules of the P. R. The stakes

were \$20 a side. By the time that the ring was formed and all the appointments made, about one hundred persons, composed principally of laborers, had assembled on the ground. The youthful aspirants for pugifistic honors got through three or four rounds with commendable activity, and without punishing each other to any extent, when, on the sixth round, Odell got in a lefthander, and knocked his antagonist down, knying him in such a condition that he could not come to the scratch when time was called.

At this, Pardee's mother, who was on the ground, became so exasperated that she sprang into the ring, and expressed a desire to fight the victor herself. The cry being raised that the Police were coming, the ground was soon cleared. In a few minutes thereafter squad of the Twelfth Precinct Police came up, but were too late to catch the pugilists or their friends. The fight created considerable excitement a Fordham, but it was got up so quietly that no person knew anything about it until the row was over.

TROTTING MATCH POSTPONED .- In consequence of the rain yesterday the great trotting match between Flora Temple and George M. Patchen, was postponed until the first fair day. A large crowd of people started for the course yesterday, and those who were sapplied with carriages probably reached the ground. Those who depended on the Long Island Railroad for their passage, however, saved both their time and money. After thousands of people were congregated at the depot and had bought their tickets, the Superintendent received private information that the trot would not come off. He immediately announced that fact to the crowd and returned the money to such persons as had procured their tickets.

THE HAT-FINISHERS' CONVENTION .- Yesterday the Hat-Finishers' Convention met at Bumbeldt Hall, in Forsyth street. No business of public importance was transacted. The object of the Convention does not extend to the regulation of wages anywhere, but is rather

to encourage social intercourse among the craft.